THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XIII., N°. 608. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. S. COMPTON in the business of the *North-China Herald* Printing Office ceased on the 31st December, 1861.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Management and Editorial responsibility of the *North-China Herald* and *Daily Shipping & Commercial News* have now devolved on C. SAMUEL MOSSMAN, to whom communications may be addressed in future.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of CHARLES JAMES FOX, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August*, 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND S. DIXSON,
Executors.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(COAST AND RIVER)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Limited.

CAPITAL £300,000.
First issue £150,000, in £15,000 Shares of £10 each.
500 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.)

DEPOSITS 5*l.* per share on Application, and 10*l.* per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10*s.* each per Share, at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors:

J. R. ADAMSON, Esq., late of China (Messrs. ADAMSON & Co.).
ROBERT BORRADAILE, Esq., Director of the Scinde and Punjaub Railways, and the Indus Steam Flotilla Company.
GEORGE BRAGINTON, Esq., banker, Torrington.
The Hon. THOMAS C. BRUCE, 3, St. James's Place, S. W.
J. LATHOM BROWNE, Esq., Director, Cape Town Railway and Dock.
JAMES NORENT DANIELL, Esq., late H. E. I. C. Civil Service, China, Chairman Blackwall Railway.
PHILIP S. FLETCHER, (Messrs. Alexander, Fletcher & Co.).
HENRY B. LOCH, Esq., C.B., (attached to the late Special Embassy to Pekin,) 11, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.
(With Power to add to their number.)

Bankers.
Messrs. DIMSDALE, DERWENTT, FOWLER & BARCLAY, 50, Cornhill.
Solicitors.
Messrs. FLUX & ARKLES, 68, Cheapside.
Stock Brokers.
Messrs. TOWGOOD & STRACHAN, 33, Throgmorton Street.
Ship Brokers and Marine Superintendents.
Messrs. ROBERTSON & CO., Newsman's Court, Cornhill.
Secretary.
J. SPENCER PRICE, Esq.,
Offices.—No. 12, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of supplying what has long been urgently needed, and which, from the increased and continually increasing growth of our Commerce, is becoming more and more necessary; viz., a safe, speedy, and safe communication along the extensive line of coast and in the inner waters of China.

In conducting an immense Coasting trade, the Chinese possess nothing but unwieldy Junks, which are unable to perform their voyages except with the favorable monsoon; while European commerce, in the China waters, is carried on by sailing vessels, with the addition recently, of a very limited number of steamers owned by separate firms; the postal and general passenger traffic being confined to the semi-monthly service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company between Hongkong and Shanghai.

To meet the necessities of both Foreign and Native trade it is proposed to construct a fleet of Steamers, which shall be the means of establishing a regular communication between the ports and places to which foreigners will have access, besides providing for the conveyance of passengers, mails, and general merchandize.

It is intended to commence with the construction of Six Steam-vessels, as the Directors propose to limit the operations of the Company until experience has proved in what way they can be best extended with advantage to the Shareholders.

No further (under the control of the Shareholders at a General Meeting) will be taken by the Deed of Settlement for future increase of Capital; and provision will be made for the extension of the Company's operations between China and Japan, as found expedient.

The extent of the trade already existing—its rapid expansion—*and the manifest necessity for the employment of steam*—warrant the conclusion that the Company may rely upon being able to find employment for the vessels at a scale of freights that will make the profits ample.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. ADAMSON & Co., who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

With reference to the foregoing, the Undersigned have received advice that the first portion of the Fleet will be despatched from England in May next, consisting of—

A powerful Screw Steamer, 663 Tons, draft when loaded 10 feet.
A powerful Paddle-wheel Steamer, 663 Tons, draft when loaded 10 feet.

SHIPPING.

A Tug Boat, 220 Tons, draft when loaded 6 feet.
A small Steamer adapted for River Service.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Capt. BERNARD, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 23rd inst., at day-light* (or such time of the night *of the 22nd and 23rd*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,400 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until *Noon of Friday, 14th Current*, when the usual allotments will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Friday, the 21st instant*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, *Agent.*
Shanghai, 12th March, 1862.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. FAZUL HOSAIN CASSUMALLY is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

DWARKADASS YUSSUNJEE & Co.
29ma Shanghai, 8th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves as *General Merchants*, under the firm of FIERZ & BACHMANN. Our present residence is at Messrs. VAUCHER FRERES.

FIERZ & BACHMANN.
29my Shanghai, 25th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Business in Shanghai on the Premises formerly occupied by Mr. J. W. LEWIS.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & CO.
22my Hongkong, 17th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the firm or style of WARD & Co.

H. G. WARD,
3my Shanghai, February 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN WHITEHEAD BROADBENT is authorised to sign the name of our firm at Yokuhama per procuration from this date.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY CARTER is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

J. F. CARTER.
22ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st January, 1862, our Business will be carried on under the Style or Firm of ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.

All claims against us will be paid by the new Firm. The Partners will remain as before, Mr. THOMAS ROTHWELL and Mr. JOSEPH LOVE, Junr.

ULLETT & Co.
29ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE BASIL DIXWELL is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
21ma Shanghai, December 1st, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS PORTER was admitted a Partner in our Firm on 1st July, 1861.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
19ap Hongkong, 27th December, 1861.

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves in Hongkong and China, as *Ship Brokers and General Commission Agents* under the Firm and Style of PARKER & Co.

MONT. D. PARKER.
J. W. TORREY.
10jy Hongkong, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED GRAHAM HOGG is this day admitted a Partner in our firm.

ADAM SCOTT & Co.
1ap Canton, 7th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES L. EDWARDS has been admitted a Partner in our firm from the 1st of January last; and our Business will from this date be carried on under the style of MORISON & EDWARDS.

MORISON & Co.
25ju Hankow, 6th March, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted by the Undersigned at this Port, will henceforward be continued under the Style or Firm of CRAVEN WILSON & Co.

MR. FRANK HEBDEN WILSON is authorised by me to sign the Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON.
8ap Hankow, January 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are appointed LLOYD'S AGENTS at this Port.

SHAW, RIPLEY & Co.
22ma Hankow, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of MORISON & Co.

J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as Commission Merchants at this Port, under the style of MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.

HENRY EDWARD BUSH.
ROBERT KELLY MAITLAND.
26ap Ying-tsze, Newchwang District, 1st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Residents of Shanghai that they have established themselves at this Port as *General Storekeepers and Commission Agents* under the Name and Style of WILLIAMS & Co.

CHARLES P. WILLIAMS.
W. SMITH STEVENS.
tf Tientsin, 16th June, 1861.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as *General Commission Agent* under the style of PLATT & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
6ap Tientsin, 8th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. BERNHARD THLOR in our Firm ceased on the 1st of this month.

ALISCH & TELGE.
Tientsin, 3rd March, 1862.

MR. ALEXANDER ALISCH will continue the business on his own account under the style of

ALEXANDER ALISCH & Co.
7ju Tientsin, 3rd March, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port, under the Style of PEDDER & Co.

JAMES N. PEDDER.
23ma Tientsin, 14th November, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
5ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.

5ap

NOTICE.

OUR Firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hitherto carried on by us at this port will in future be conducted by Messrs. GLOVER & Co., who are authorized to sign our firm per pro., in liquidation of any outstanding counts.

R. ARNOLD & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 31st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by Messrs. R. ARNOLD & Co. at this port will in future be conducted by us under the style of GLOVER & Co.

FRANCIS A. GROOM.
THOMAS R. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT ARNOLD in our Firm ceases this day.

R. ARNOLD & Co.
22ma Nagasaki, 31st December, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. H. RICHARDS in our firm, ceased on the 14th of October, 1861.

C. H. RICHARDS & Co.

WITH reference to the above, the business will henceforth be conducted under the style of O. H. BAKER & Co.

O. H. BAKER & Co.
21ju Yokuhama, Japan, November 30th, 1861.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY,
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
40, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Underwrite Risks from Shanghai to Hankow and Hankow to Shanghai per Sailing Vessels.

They will be shortly in a position to issue Policies of Marine Insurance upon Native Craft.

RICHARD DUDLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 9th February, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant INSURANCE ON ORDINARY MARINE RISKS at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow*, and on terms similar to those now existing here.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

NOTICE

San Mutual Insurance Company	Assets,	$1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	,,	$1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	,,	$1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On second-class detached Godowns, ½ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum; ½ per cent for 3 months, and ¾ per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSSELL PHIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company.
tf Shanghai, 29th August, 1861.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokuhama, 24th, October, 1861.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. THOMSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

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INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

STORAGE, HAN-YANG.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Merchandize on STORAGE in his Godowns abreast of the Foreign Anchorage, Han-Yang: he undertakes to land and ship off Goods to and from the same.

The Premises are well raised and a good Risk, being detached from Chinese buildings with vacant land around.

CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, January 1862

HANKOW.

TO be Let on Lease LAND situated on the Han-yang Side, with Water Frontage to the Yang-tsze, and off the Foreign Anchorage.

For particulars,
Apply to
FRANK H. WILSON.
tf Hankow, 17th January, 1862.

LAND AT HAN-YANG.

TO LET on Building Lease.
Apply to
CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, January 1862.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, about the end of March next—

The valuable Business Premises known as the "YU-TAE HONG," situated in the Custom House Road, at the corner of Church Street.

The Building consists of an Eight-roomed Dwelling House now occupied by Dr. Sibbald, double set of Servant's Offices, Stables, &c., with upper story throughout, a very large double storied Godown, with good Silk light, &c.; also a Godown facing the Church, the Western portion of which building is occupied as a Silk Shop.

Particulars respecting the terms of the lease at present existing can be had on applicationto the Undersigned.

BARNES DALLAS,
Auctioneer.
tf Shanghai, 11th February, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornamental BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus or Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus*.

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862.

29fe

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOURREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. LUDOVIC GRANT DUNLOP is authorised to sign our Firm.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
5ap Shanghai, 21st March, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into partnership as Commission Agents at this port under the style of SEVERS, DUUS & Co.

HENRY B. SEVERS.
EDWARD H. DUUS.
tf Hongkong, March, 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed; the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS.

N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES GILFILLAN is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

FLETCHER & Co.
22ap Shanghai, 21st March, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. WALDEMAR SCHMIDT is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

FLETCHER & Co.
22ap Hongkong, 8th March, 1862.

CIRCULAR.

THE Undersigned is requested to intimate to the Members of the "Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce" that the Committee thereof, in conjunction with that of the General Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong, deems it advisable that the Export Tables of Tea and Silk to all parts of the world be closed on the 31st May, instead of as heretofore on the 30th of June. The reason for this alteration will doubtless be obvious to all the Members; and it is hoped will meet with their approval and co-operation.

By orders.
BARNES DALLAS,
Secretary.
o 348 Shanghai, 20th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between FAZULBHOY HABIBHOY and the Undersigned, under the style of HABIBHOY EBRAHIM SONS & COMPANY, having been dissolved by Indenture, bearing date the 1*st day of February*, 1862.—it is hereby notified, that the business of the said Firm will in future carried on by the Undersigned in his own name to whom also it is requested that all Outstanding Accounts with the said Firm may be sent for settlement; and Mr. MAHAMED LADHA is authorised to sign my name per procuration in Shanghai.

KHAN MAHOMED HABIBHOY.
22ma Shanghai, 21st March, 1862.

FOR SALE.

THE Lugger "*ENDEAVOUR*," 45 Ton burthen, well found in Sails, &c., strong, and in thorough Working Order.

Apply to
EDWARD EATON.
tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

FOR SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On or about the 10th April, if not previously disposed of by Private Contract,

THE PADDLE WHEEL STEAMER
"FEI-MA."

THE Steamer was built at Whampoa in 1856, of the very best Materials, and was recoppered in September, 1860. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length 158 feet, Breadth 18 feet, Depth of Hold 8 ft. 2-10ths. Her register tonnage exclusive of Engine room is 121 Tons, and her carrying capacity of estimated at 150 Tons Measurement Goods under hatches, with a draft of 6 ft. 10 in. She is propelled by a Steeple Engine by J. & C. H. Thomas of Glasgow, of 65 Horse-Power nominal. Her Machinery is in first rate working order, and her new Boilers which are on board the *Fenilia* (now due from Glasgow), are of the very best quality, material and workmanship, with extra stays to admit of a working pressure of 25 lbs of steam. The Boilers together with a new Funnel, Furnace Bars and other Sundries will be included in the Sale.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to
LYALL, STILL & Co.
tf Hongkong.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at half-past 9 o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	Jan. 27	Hankow, ...	Mar. 5
Hongkong, ...	Mar. 15	Nagasaki, ...	Mar. 9
Tientsin, ...	Mar. 1	Kanagawa, ...	Mar. 3

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong.. Nov. 15 | Received *via* Marseilles,
Shanghai .. Nov. 7 | Jan. 27.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 21st Mar. 1862. *Ending 21st Mar.* 1861.
March
15,—*Max.* 45 *Min.* 32..... *Max.* 50 *Min.* 41
16,— „ 50 „ 40..... „ 53 „ 44
17,— „ 52 „ 43..... „ 42 „ 43
18,— „ 56 „ 46..... „ 48 „ 42
19,— „ 45 „ 43..... „ 54 „ 41
20,— „ 47 „ 42..... „ 49 „ 36
21,— „ 46 „ 40..... „ 50 „ 38

Shanghai, Friday Evening,
March 21st, 1862.

EXCHANGE,—
On London.—Bank Rate, 6 mls., 6s. 2¼*d.* per Tl.
Credits, 6 m/s, 6s. 2¼*d.* per Tl.
Bills with doct., 6 m/s, 6s. 2¼*d.* per Tl.
On Calcutta.—{ Bank Bills accepted & 3 d/s. Rs. 200 per 100 Tls.
On Bombay.—{ Bank Bills, accepted & 3 d/s. Rs. 207 per 100 Tls.
On Hongkong.—Bank, 3 d/s. 20¾ per cent disct.
Private, 15 d/s. 20¾ *a* 27 per cent disct.

OPIUM.

	Malwa Tls.	Patna Tls.	Tls.
March			
15, ...	580	New 580 .. Old	585
17, ...	580	.... 590	585
18, ...	585	.... 570	580
19, ...	580	.... 583	580
20, ...	580	.... 585	580
21, ...	580	.... 583	580

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—March 21, *Antelope*, (Br. str.), Gibbon, from Hankow; 21, *Shanetung*, (Am. str.) Armstrong, from Hankow; 21, *Willimette*, (Am. str.), Perkins, from Hankow and Kiukiang; 21, *Wanderer*, (Am. sch.), from Hankow; 21, *Shandon*, (Br. str.), Bird, from Ningpo.

DEPARTED.—March 21, *Albertine*, (Ham. brg) Koster, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Carrington*, from Kanagawa, Messrs. Cunningham and J. Otis. Per *Hellevoet*, from Hongkong, Mr. White. Per *Pekin*, from Hongkong, Messrs. Hume, Pinchaud, Emerson, Schaumbeck, Rehkoff, Latham, Barnes, Rangel, Knopp, De Silva, Rozario, Kilburn, Chicopoulos, Cardozo, Boyce, Whittall, Lambard, W. Donnelly, W. Huston, Chamberlain, Monnier, W. Sutherland, Kermorel, Smith, Kincard, Boyd, and Simpson, Major Taylor, Captain and Mrs. Woodruff and 3 children, Mrs. Smith, Miss Cook, and Dr. and Mrs. Parker. Per *Shantung*, from Hankow, Messrs. Rippley and Hanlin.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
February 4.
For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Michel and infant, Messrs. Vacher and T. L. Larkin.
For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Schmidt and Mr. F. Solly.
February 20.
For Hongkong.—Don F. Otin y Mesia.

THE London Mail of 10th Feb., due in Hongkong on the 27th inst., and here on 1st April. It was received last year on April 2, per *Ly-ee-moon*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe will leave to-morrow, the 23rd inst.

WHILE the representatives of Great Britain and France, and the naval and military commanders of these Treaty Powers in China, have not only withdrawn their sympathy from the Taipings, but actively co-operated with the Imperialists in trying to crush the rebellion, it is satisfactory to learn that the foreign relations of the Government are daily becoming more friendly and sincere. Before the present administration came into power, fears were entertained that the Treaty of Tientsin would prove but a hollow truce, liable at any time to be broken asunder by some act of aggression or insult on the part of the late Council of Regency. Now that the members of that formidable body have been utterly extinguished, and Prince Kung, who is favorable to foreign interests, has been restored to power, we have every reason to believe that at no period in the history of this Empire with its exclusive and jealous governments, has the representatives of foreign nations possessed greater influence at the Court of Peking, than the British and French Ministers do at the present time. Not even in the days when the Russian Ambassadors lorded it over those of other European powers at the capital of the Empire, was the influence of any western nation so powerful as that of England is just now.

There is no doubt that this arises chiefly from the astute advisers of the young Emperor, especially Prince Kung, perceiving the puissance of our Island Queen on whose "dominions the sun never sets." At the same time to the practical understanding of the Chinese, the working of the Treaty of Tientsin in its financial arrangements, has great weight in cementing friendly relations with us. There is perhaps not a people more alive to money-making than they are, in the whole habitable globe; while their rulers know the value of wealth in peace or war, as much as the most luxurious Turk or Christian princes of the West. Seeing then, that under the control of foreigners, the revenues of the nation are augmented, while the Imperial treasury receives monies of great amount from ports that scarcely ever paid duties before, excepting what was absorbed by dishonest officials, the present Government have adopted a policy towards the representatives of Great Britain and France which it is clearly our interest to foster in every possible manner, without sacrificing the dignity of our respective nations.

This growing confidence between the Allied representatives at Peking and the new Regency, will in all probability, ere long, lead to an extension of the present amicable relations, when the Government may adopt the financial policy of the West on a greater scale, for the purpose of suppressing the chronic rebellions which have been, and are now the curse of one of the finest countries on the face of the earth. Already it is in contemplation to form a standing army on the model of those in European countries. The nucleus is shortly to be organized at Taku, under the instruction of officers from the British army. But there is more wanted than this. The "sinews of war" must be found to maintain these troops when they are organized. At present the national funds are exhausted, or frittered away in supporting an inefficient army of "braves" who are more a burthen than a help to the state. As the financial policy of Western nations grows upon the Government, they may find it advantageous to mortgage the revenues of their wealthiest ports to foreigners, who would be inclined to furnish them with money upon safe security; and the day may not be far distant when a Chinese loan will be quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

Of course the difficulty to contend with in introducing European principles into Chinese practice, is that of overcoming the ancient prejudices of the nation; while the political curse of the Government is procrastination. At the same time the mandarins are alive to action of the speediest kind when their lives and property are at stake. Still the great want is decision and vigour in overcoming obstacles that arise, whether in peace or war. Not that they are devoid of the elements which conserve to that end, but they lack the stimulus to great exertions. With the example of foreigners, skilled in war and commerce they would soon become an able and expert people. We have seen how they have fought against the insurgents when properly disciplined, and how with the support of the British naval authorities they have captured cities. In like manner the Chinese official mind is open to appreciate the practical wisdom of the foreigner, in matters relating to commercial justice.

A practical illustration of this occurred the other day, which exemplifies the friendly relations between the British and Chinese Authorities in Shanghai. It is well known that the ten when received from the up-country districts is repacked for the British market. The men employed in packing it, make specific charges which are generally agreed to among the trade. This year a certain number of them combined together and laid down arbitrary rules to increase the charges some sixty per cent, and threatened to fine those who dissented therefrom. The following extracts, translated from their published regulations, will shew their pretensions to this monopoly:

From the time foreigners have arrived at Shanghai, there have been no settled rates to charge for matting, rattening, marking, &c. [tea], but now at the commencement of a new year it is desirable to make an established custom.

In consequence of the rebels being in the surrounding country, the price of everything has increased enormously; it is difficult to find workmen, and wages are much higher. If we keep to the old prices we shall lose money. We have, therefore, agreed together to demand an advance from the foreigners. If any do not join the combination and should attempt to work at the old prices, they will not be allowed to continue in the trade.

If a foreign firm breaks off suddenly with any man in this trade, who has been making for him, and without settling the running account, transfers the business to another, this latter shall forfeit to the former the sum of Taels 50; settle up the account left unpaid for the foreigner, and give five public entertainments gratuitously to the members of the association.

If any one shall presume to lower the prices now established he shall forfeit the sum of Taels 100, and give five dinners gratuitously to the members of the association.

This attempt at extortion coming under the cognizance of H. B. M.'s Consul, Mr. Medhurst, he represented the injustice of the proceeding to the Taoutai or Chief mandarin in the city of Shanghai. That official issued the following proclamation, declaring the intended combination to be illegal and would subject the offenders to punishment:—

TAOTAI WU hereby issues a prohibitory proclamation:

Whereas it is stated in the Treaties with England and France, that merchants shall be allowed to hire what boats or coolies they please; and that monopolies and combinations are prohibited.

The same principles should apply to all people employed by foreigners, all monopolies and combinations being illegal.

And whereas I have received a communication from Mr. Consul Medhurst, [stating] that the ten-packers have had the audacity to draw up certain rules, fixing prices, and laying down penalties for any who accept less. He has sent me a copy of their rules requesting me to issue a notification [for the purpose of] putting a stop to the proceeding.

Seeing that in fixing a certain sum and levying penalties on such as receive less, they are guilty of combination to the destruction of liberty of action, in direct opposition to the Treaty and Law, I have instructed the magistrate to discover and punish the authors; and now issue this proclamation, that the Shanghai workmen of all classes may thoroughly understand that in dealing with foreigners *the inclination of both parties is the only rule, and that monopolies and combinations are forbidden.*

The rules of ten-packers are to be torn down and destroyed, and if they venture to offend again, severe punishment will reach them.

This local instance of the *entente cordiale* which exists between the Chinese Government and the representantives of foreign powers, is another example which shows that the only policy we can pursue—if we wish to hold our position amidst law and order in this distracted land—is to cultivate friendly relations with the Imperial authorities.

THE TAIPING REBELS NEAR SUNG-KEONG.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Taiping rebels appear to [be] making great exertions for [the] good stock of provisions into Tsing[po] which is their nearest head-quarters Shanghai, and a city of consid[erable] importance held by them for some past. The whole country around both sides of the river in that neighbourhood is infested with large gangs these plunderers from Soochow Hangchow, who, scaring the country people before them, collect everything the shape of provisions they can their hands on. A few days since took the large village of Choo-king, seven miles from Sung-keong, and collected two or three hundred laden with stock of all kinds, most probably destined for Tsing-poo. were, however, subsequently recaptured and burnt. On Friday a sharp engagement took place between the under Colonel Ward and a large party rebels at Soo-king, an unwalled town the line between Shanghai and Tsing-poo, which ended in their utter discomfiture. A large Imperialist force under the mandarin Le was entirely surrounded and on the point of giving in, when timely succour arrived. The rebels treated with heavy loss in men and provisions, many boats laden with them well as a number of well-armed boats were captured or destroyed. veral of Ward's men were badly wounded and several blown up by the explosion a magazine in one of the rebel boats. This defeat at a most important point is considered will have a great effect checking their incursions.

The misery and destruction the wretches are causing is almost beyond conception, and the following scenes enacting daily within 50 miles of Thousands and tens of thousands of man beings flying before these blood thirsty robbers—men, women, children, with what bundles of clothes provisions they can manage to under their arms, and even in their teeth, eager to save some few coppers from the wreck and ruin behind them. old people tottering along in breathless haste; little urchins that can scarcely walk, dragging on by their mother's skirts; strong men with logs of wood leading buffaloes over hedge and ditch through mud and mire, stumbling over the rough ploughed fields, the narrow paths of the country being insufficient for such a flight. On they go, the blind and lame, women with babies in their arms, and very small children clinging to them, led fluttering over and insecure bridges, the whole of the country alive and moving, though a human ant-hill had been disturbed—all rushing madly towards creeks and rivers followed by a lurid fire and smoke consuming the property of their industry and many of their habitations; and those who have the courage to linger more behind to save the rest and from the summit of a neighbouring mound view the approach of the devastating horde, soon see their homesteads decked with the fluttering banners to mark each nucleus of villainy, or lit up by the forked flames from their too-ready brands of these destroyers. Miles and miles of beautiful country, in a high state of cultivation, studded with farms well stored with agricultural produce, indicating at once the fertility of the soil and industry of its owners, peopled only by these marauding wretches who, brand in hand, walk over the rich and well built stacks, lighting as they go, and the volumes of smoke darkening the air as they rise upwards speak a warning to thousands and beyond the horizon, and tell that another homestead has become a burnt offering to Satan. Sick at heart the peaceful can no longer stay, for gaudily dressed rebels are flaunting about on horseback, and to save all that is now left him—life—he hurries away from the scene of destruction to join the fleeing multitude who now stand huddled together on the river's brink, down the banks in the mud, and even in the water, tired and panic-stricken, waiting eagerly for a boat to return from depositing one load of fugitives in a temporary position of comparative safety; and as they stand trembling anxiety the ebbing tide plays a bloated and mangled corpse at their feet, a fearful and disgusting demonstration of what has been the fate of some and may soon be theirs. A few yards farther up and another lies sweltering on the beach; on the opposite shore another displays its ghastly form as the tide ebbs and flows; others pass and repass, while the snarling of dogs fighting over the human remains, the cawing of crows the only birds seen about, and the cry of lost children make these sad scenes sadder still.

NANKING.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Imperialists in force made their appearance on the other side of the river a few days back. We could

them distinctly advancing. They did not approach very near, however; but disappeared again after they had lighted many fires and satisfied themselves that they had made a sufficient display of their strength and bravery. The Taiping batteries here were of course speedily crowded with men, and two or three boats wherein were able-bodied warriors with standards were seen to cross the river in pursuit. They halted on the opposite bank however, and it was not until the *yaos* were no longer visible that they were seen to move forward to the charge. With the exception of the fort, the Imperialists have entire possession of the river, and within the last two days they have encamped close to this place. This division of them is from Lu-ho (hsien); that which was seen to the left of the fortification was from Chiang-pú (hsien) which belongs to the Imperialists, and in the possession of which combined with Lu-ho-hsien they manage to intercept some amount of provisions to Nanking. The rice here, bad as it is, is excessively dear. In fact provisions of any kind are rare, and the prices of them beyond the reach of many. A few of the shops have already shut up and are about to open elsewhere. Others of the shop keepers intend to move to Soochow and Hangchow, in consequence of the non-peaceful appearance of this place and the scarcity of the necessaries for the support of life.

With a view of stimulating Liang and Hsiao, and encouraging them to make bold in the cause of Taipingdom, promotion has been accorded to them. To the former, for his zealous services in disseminating true principles amongst the heavenly children, the title of Wang has been given, and Liang now assumes to himself the grand title of Kang-wang (Prince of Merit). Hsiao has been promoted to a Heavenly something or other, but I suppose he even aspires to becoming a king at some future period. Both of them certainly deserve great credit, for they have always been on the alert upon any rumour of the Imps approaching, and have more than once summoned assemblies and delivered lectures to the people, exhorting them to do their utmost in expelling the Imps should they make their appearance.

A rebel boat wherein were two women —wives of rebel chiefs—was captured and carried off by the Imperialists the other day. The two women turned out to be the relations of some Imperialists, who rewarded the captors with the sum of $200.

The encampments on the opposite side of the river and to the left of the pagoda where white banners float daily, are under the command of one Li-e'hang-show, who is an ex-rebel and with whose name is associated deeds of treachery and murder. He was first an Imperialist; when seeing a greater chance of acquiring fame and plunder with the rebels, he then became a rebel and with his followers enlisted in Taipingdom's cause. Owing to events not assuming the favourable aspect which he anticipated, and conceiving that his prospects would be in a fairer way of bettering themselves he relinquished his interest in the rebels, and determined upon seeking his own gain irrespective of both parties. A change came over him, however, and various were the thoughts which pervaded his mind, until at length he fancied he espied more honours and better chance of receiving reward on the Imperialist side, so he ought to render that side the some assistance towards suppressing the Chang-maos. Prior to this, we must tell you that when first he entertained intentions of becoming an adherent to the Taiping government, he shewed that his zeal and integrity were not to be doubted, by inviting a number of rebel chiefs over to his camp and likewise at the same time four (red and blue buttoned) mandarins; when by a preconcerted signal, the four mandarins were seized and their heads taken off. A few days back he is said to have sent dispatches to the city avowing his wish again to assist the rebels and to have requested that some one might be sent to confer with him. But in consequence of the general lack of confidence in this Li-chang-show, no one can be found possessed of sufficient courage to undertake the mission. By way of a slight stimulus, $100 was offered to any one who would go, but we imagine, even this amount will not suffice to induce a man to risk his life. The Imperialists appear as if they were in great fore con the opposite side; numerous red and white flags are seen, and a long line of men with standards of the above colours was seen this morning lining the hill on which the pagoda stands. They presented really a most imposing spectacle and with a gaze from any one. Reinforcements were dispatched yesterday to the rebel fort on the other side, on account of the threatening aspect of affairs.

The rebels have now a plan of enabling themselves to endure long marches without fatigue. Beef is dried in the sun for a certain time. Egg is then incorporated with it and it is then fit for use. A portion can be taken out at any time and boiled with a little water which renders it palatable and appeases hunger, and the remainder preserves its properties without spoiling.

PARIS GOSSIP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, 27*th January*, 1863.

The "teapot-tempest," raging with so much violence in the American colony here, has now subsided into the most golden of calms. In accordance with the Emperor's decision, our transatlantic cousins were treated to an unlimited issue of tickets for the Court ball of the 22nd, and the ruffled plumes of the American eagle have thereby been brought to a state of most satin-like smoothness. The ball went off as brilliantly as such balls usually do; with great splendour of dresses and uniforms, and in consequence of the great force of the American representation on the occasion, a very unusual abundance of pretty faces among the ladies.

With regard to the diplomatic struggle now happily ended, it seems probable that, although M. Thouvenel has been obliged to give way, the incident will not be without its effect in "abating" the abusive extension of the facility of presentation which has caused so much annoyance, of late years, at most of the courts of Europe. It appears that an attempt was made by the French Minister to stop the tide of American immigration setting in so strongly at Court. Some months before Mr. Faulkner, the last American Minister, went out of office, M. Thouvenel began his attack by sending to Mr. Faulkner, in reply to an immensely long list of names proposed by him for presentation on the following Sunday, a ceremonious request that, for the future a statement of the "*titres et qualités*" of the Americans to be presented, should accompany their names. Mr. Faulkner replied that it was impossible for him to accede to the demand, because "titles" were unknown in America. M. Thouvenel then sent in another note explaining that he used the term "titres" (as, indeed, only the ignorance of the French tongue shared by all the members of the American Embassy prevented their perceiving) in a sense quite different from that in which he appeared to have understood it, and that he simply wished to be informed what was the social position, in their own country, of the persons to be presented at the French Court; adding that he thought "it would perhaps be well for Mr. Faulkner to appoint an interview with him upon the subject, when five minutes' conversation would suffice to explain his meaning and the reasons of his demand."

To this polite and reasonable request Mr. Faulkner returned no answer whatever. M. Thouvenel surprised and angry, and seeing that Mr. Faulkner was determined against all explanation resolved to meet silence with silence, allowed no invitations of any kind to be sent from the Tuileries to the American Embassy, and took no more notice of the letter than as though it had been blotted out of existence. When the present administration came into office, and Mr. Faulkner went to the Tuileries to take leave of the Emperor, His Majesty received him with the utmost coldness. On leaving France, the ex-Minister destroyed or took away the correspondence which had taken place between himself and M. Thouvenel; and Mr. Dayton, his successor, entered on his office in ignorance alike of the fact of coldness existing between the French Cabinet and the American Embassy, and of the causes which had led to it. On the arrival of Mr. Dayton, none of the usual official civilities were paid to the new Minister, whose reception both at the Tuileries and by M. Thouvenel was so extremely frigid that, being unaware of the state of the case, Mr. Dayton was fain to attribute a political signification to the coolness with which he was treated. At the commencement of the Court season—that is to say, about three weeks ago—M. Thouvenel addressed to the American Minister a repetition of his note to Mr. Faulkner, respecting the "titles and qualities" of the persons he wished to present; and Mr. Dayton, equally ignorant of the scope of the word "titres," replied, like his predecessor, that it was impossible for him to accede to the demand because there were no titles in the United States. Exasperated at a reply which seemed to indicate that the new Ambassador was bent upon imitating the policy of his predecessor, M. Thouvenel, to mark his displeasure, sent only five cards to the American Minister for the first Court-ball, and, moreover, sent these cards at so late an hour as to show that an *impolitesse* was distinctly intended. As will be readily imagined, the American Minister and colony were excessively excited by the insult, which they interpreted as indicating a feeling of hostility towards their country, and which they were almost prepared to see followed up by an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederates; and Mr. Dayton was actually preparing an indignant remonstrance when some one heard of M. Thouvenel's note about the "titles," and Mr. Dayton's reply, who was happily aware of the fact that a similar note had been sent to Mr. Faulkner, and of the way in which that gentleman had left the difficulty, and who thereupon called on Mr. Dayton, informed him of the interrupted correspondence, and advised him to request an interview with M. Thouvenel for the elucidation of the question. This interview was at once accorded, the whole difficulty amicably discussed and satisfactorily disposed of. M. Thouvenel delicately hinted that Mr. Dayton's predecessors had appeared to regard the faculty of presenting their countrymen at Court as a *right*, which it was not, instead of looking upon it as a *privilege*, which it really was. Mr. Dayton frankly admitted both the faculty in question was a privilege, and also that this "privilege" had been abused; and assured the Minister of his readiness to place its future exercise on a reasonable and satisfactory basis. The Emperor, meantime, had already determined that, no matter what might be the attitude of the American envoy or the want of tact on the part of his countrymen, the present time was not opportune for the making of any change in the imposing of any limitation of the access hitherto allowed to Americans at his Court. This decision had already mollified the anger of the colony; and the cordiality now established between the Embassy and the Minister has sufficed entirely to restore the good humour of the former.

So much for an incident which has kept Paris on the *qui vive* for nearly a month, to the great amusement of all but the persons immediately concerned. But the American colony has not been the only scene of unusual commotion. A fashionable English boarding-school, not very far from the brilliant Avenue of the Champs-Elysées, having just had the narrowest possible escape of a triple elopement, three of the prettiest of the pupils having been induced to consent to that romantic proceeding by three handsome and charming youths, all of them heirs to peerages (one of them being the eldest son of an English Duke!) who have been residing, under the care of their tutors, in dangerous proximity to the boarding-school in question. It appears that the projected elopement was prevented by the intervention of one of the numerous English clergymen resident in this city, who got wind of the affair from one of his sons, to whom the scheme had been confided by the principals in the adventure. The reverend gentleman having given the alarm to the heads of the school, proceeded to the houses of the three young noblemen, upbraided them with the enormity of their proceedings, and demanded explanations and a general surrender of love-letters. The young men (none of the fathers were in Paris at the time) utterly declined to make any confession whatsoever, and resolutely refused to give up the letters of their respective lady-loves; and the clergyman, unable to accomplish anything in that quarter, then betook himself to the school, and directed the attack upon the three young ladies, insisting so strongly on the monstrosity of the step which they had been about to take that the poor girls were very much frightened, began to cry, and immediately gave up three great armfuls of epistolary compositions, the productions of their enamoured swains. From these effusions it appears that the latter were quite as much in earnest as the three girls; and had made very clever arrangements for getting to England, and clinching their matrimonial engagements with the least possible delay. As the young men were closely overlooked by their tutors, and as the fair inmates of the boarding-school are surrounded, from morning to night and from year's end to year's end, with a triple *cordon* of argus-eyed duennas, who flattered themselves that none of their charges could, by any possibility, draw a breath or open an eye without their knowledge, the intensity of horror which had taken possession of the minds of these ladies and their clerical friend on the first discovery of the projected elopement, was speedily succeeded by an equally intense curiosity as to the means of communication through which the acquaintance had been made between the parties and the exchange of letters carried on. With regard to the latter point, the young ladies, in the first burst of their penitence and dismay, confessed to the clergyman that they had established a channel of communication with their titled *inamorati* by means of a piece of string with a pebble at the end of it, which string they used to let down into the pipe of a water-spout at one corner of the house, the mouth of the said spout being just outside the window of the sleeping-apartment occupied by two of the girls. To the end of this string the letters were tied, the young ladies at a certain hour pulling up the missives of their adorers, and letting down their own. That this game could have been carried on for several months, in a thoroughfare so crowded as that in which the boarding school is located, in a room shared by one of the governesses of the institution, and amidst a system of *surveillance* of the most minute and careful character, only proves over again what has indeed been so often proved before, viz., the literal truth of the old song which declares that "When love gets into the youthful brain, there is no end to the mischief thence resulting," and that, against the wily combinations of the brains so possessed, "caution is vain." But though the ingenious arrangement of the string and pebble has been revealed by the confession of the young ladies, it has been found impossible to induce them to say in what manner the acquaintance between themselves and the three young men was first begun; and for some days after the discovery of the plot, the clergyman, tutors, and the head of the boarding-school tortured their imaginations in vain efforts to devine what could have been the "*premiers pas*" in the race of sentimental audacity which had so nearly reached its terminus when the scruples of the confidante put his reverend papa so opportunely on the track of the would-be fugitives. As however, the three youths were in the habit of attending the same church as that attended by the inmates of the boarding-school, at which the clergyman who broke up the projected elopement officiates, they have come to the conclusion that the acquaintance can only have been begun in the sacred edifice, and amidst the solemnities of Morning Service. This supposition is strengthened both by the apparent impossibility of their having seen each other anywhere else, and also by the fact that, as the church presided over by the reverend gentleman in question, is often very much crowded, the young ladies of the school have sometimes been allowed to give their seats to short-breathed old dowagers, who have made their appearance too late to find places and who have, on more than one occasion, been greatly charmed by the amiable alacrity with with which the girls at a sign from their teachers, have given up their seats to them and stood in the aisle, just outside the doors of the school-pews, during the rest of the service. It is surmised that the acquaintance which it has so puzzled the guardians of these young people, to account for, having been begun by Cupid's immemorial messengers, the eyes, may have made its first step from the realm of "airy nothings" to that of fact, by the transmission from a masculine to a feminine hand of a minute piece of folded paper, during one of these amiable exercises of self-devotion on the part of the young ladies in question. The supposition that the church has been the scene in which the interrupted romance first worked itself into the world of practicability, is still farther confirmed by the fact that the young ladies of the institution are diligent attendants of the Sunday-school attached to the church, and that the three young gentlemen had greatly edified their tutors and their clergyman by the zeal and assiduity of their attendance at the same during the last few months.

The affair has created a terrific "row" in the aristocratic families to which the three young dogs belong. Two of the titled papas have come post haste to Paris, and have inflicted upon their heirs what those young gentleman have been heard to describe as "a squash of a scolding;" the third, retained in N—— by an attack of gout, has sent over a confidential agent, under whose wing one of the future peers has been safely convoyed home to the paternal mansion. The mammas, sister, aunts, uncles, and cousins of the offending youths are in a state of great exasperation against the young ladies so tragically compelled to "wear the willow," against not only their own wills, but those of their adorers, and declare that they are "artful minxes," designing adventuresses," "harpies," "jades," "upstarts," &c.; they have done their utmost to persuade the young men that they have been the victims of their selfish and calculating "creatures" desirous only of lifting themselves to a higher social position at their expense. The young men indignantly protest against these statements as calumnious, persist in believing that they are "loved for themselves alone," and declare their unalterable resolution to marry the young ladies the very moment they shall have attained their majority. The three girls, who, though inferior in rank and fortune to their *fiancés*, are all of good families, remarkably pretty, well brought up, and altogether by no means unworthy of transplantation to a higher sphere, declare that the mammas and cousins "must be very cruel and wicked to imagine such things against them," and vow unchangeable fidelity to their respective swains.

The French *salons* of the capital have also had an "excitement" of their own. One of the sharp struggles between the friends of rival candidates so common here on the occurrence of a vacancy among the forty arm-chairs of Cardinal Richelieu's "Immortals," and generally designated, in Parisian parlance as "an academic steeple-chase," is now going on between the partisans of the witty, handsome Prince Albert de Broglie, who has nearly all the ladies on his side, M. de Carnet, wiry, tall, and military, and Father Gatry, the young, handsome, elegant, and eloquent preacher, just now the clerical *lion* of the Legitimist circles. M. Villemain, well known for his incisive epigrams, is one of the most, zealous opponents of the Abbe Gatry.

"Now that the Academy has nothing to protest against by the election of a priest," said the sharp-tongued Academician a few days ago, when inveighing against the admission of ecclesiastics into the learned body, "I protest against priests being elected." When Prince Napoleon was asked his opinion on the subject, that irreverent personage replied, with a shrug, "If the members are desirous of opening the doors of the Academy to the wearers of *gowns*, why don't they elect Madame Georges Sand, who, if she condescended to fill the vacant chair, would, at least, do honour to the assembly by her presence."

Both Legitimists and Orleanists are busy discussing (or rather praising) the book on the Lebanon, just published by the young Count of Paris, and which is highly extolled by the critics of both camps; the partisans of the "right divine" of royal houses, despite their detestations of Louis Philippe, being fain to do honour to his grandson and the "legitimate" heir of the childless "Henry V." The work is taken warmly under the wing of the Faubourg St. Germain, and declared to be "clear, easy, concise, strong, and elegant;" the only point of interest it offers to English readers being the significant fact that the writer, in his speculations as to the future of Syria, allows it to be seen that he regards the annexation of that important province as falling within "the mission" of France.

The protracted contest which has been going on up to the present time between the courts of the Tuileries and the Escurial, relative to the jewels and furniture left at the Tuileries by the Duke of Montpensier, and claimed by him in right of his Duchess, has just been brought to a conclusion. The Emperor had refused to give up this property, on the ground that it formed part of the possessions of the French Crown, and, as such, could not be claimed by any member of the fallen dynasty. The Duke replied that the objects demanded were the private property of his wife, had been brought by her to France on her marriage, or purchased by her with funds possessed by her individually, and not derived from a French source; that they could not, therefore, be legally construed as belonging to the Crown of France, and must be given up to him as the representative of the Duchess, their real owner. A large proportion of the jewels in the Empress's possession were included in this claim, many of the very finest of the Imperial diamonds being of the number; the "furniture" claimed had also been taken possession of by Her tasteful Majesty, who particularly delighted in the rich cabinets, fine old pictures, quaint carvings, and rare objects of *vertù* composing the collection. The Emperor, through the Minister of the Imperial Household, continuing to oppose the claim, the Queen of Spain set the Spanish Ambassador to work, and the affair has been made the subject of legal investigation. The origin of the objects claimed by the Duke has been carefully investigated; as it has been shown that they were really brought by the Infanta from Spain or bought by her with money derived from that country, the Court has decided that they cannot be considered as forming part of the possessions of the Crown, but are the private property of the Duchess. So the Crown jewels so magnificently re-set for the Empress shortly after her elevation to the throne, have all been sent to the Crown jewellers, and stripped of a mass of pearls, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires minutely described in the lists, drawn up by the Duke, of the objects belonging, to his wife. The beautiful furniture claimed by the Duchess has also been removed from the apartments of the fair Eugénie, who is said greatly to regret their loss. The objects thus restored including the jewels, are worth several millions of francs, and filled half a dozen great vans when sent off "per rail" to Madrid.

P. S.—I open my letter at the moment of mailing, to give you the sentence in which the Emperor alluded to the American war, in the speech just pronounced at the opening of the Chambers—"The civil war in America has seriously compromised our commercial interests. Nevertheless, as long as the rights of neutrals are respected, we shall limit our action to the hope that these dissensions will soon be brought to a termination."

[6 P.M. Just sent up to me by a private messenger, by a friend present at the opening.]

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FOR SALE.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC FOR 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE SHANGHAI ALMANAC for the Year 1862, containing a plan of the Foreign Settlement; List of Foreign Houses and Residents, Opium Table, Mail Card, Kalender, &c., &c., &c. To be had at the "*North-China Herald*" Office.

tf Shanghai, 22nd February, 1862.

THE CHINA DIRECTORY FOR 1862.

Price $3.00.

The above can be had at Messrs. FOGG & Co., Shanghai.

22ma

JUST RECEIVED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY, consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Breast Pins, Rings, Chains, &c.

FANCY GOODS suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents.

GENT'S LONDON-MADE CLOTHING and also BOOTS and SHOES.

For Sale at

WM. DATO & Co.

tf Shanghai, 23rd December, 1861.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

Pale Sherry in cases of 2 doz. ea., Tls. 8 per doz
Pale Brandy " 1 " " 9 "
Claret " 2 " " 8 "
Port " 2 " " 8 "

28ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A SCHOONER nearly ready to Launch Dimensions: 100 feet Long, 20 feet Beam 7½ feet Hold. Apply to EDWARD HAWKINS Superintendent, at the Shanghai Dock.
tf Shanghai, 31st January, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. EDWARD LAWRANCE,
Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.
Office at Messrs. BRADWELL BLOUR & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.

Office hours from 10 *till* 4.
tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

JOHN R. SOMERVILLE, M.D.,
SURGEON.
Pagoda Island, Anchorage,
FOO-CHOW.
26ap January 25th, 1862.

Charles W. Gribble,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Architect, Surveyor, and General Building Agent.
OFFICE IN TEMPLE ROAD,
at the House occupied by R. MILLER, Esq.,
有恒 Yeu-hun.
18so Shanghai, 17th September, 1861.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE.
Over the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

FREDK WILKIE,
General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, &c.,
Ships supplied at the shortest notice.
30my HAKODADI, JAPAN.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Druggists,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

O. H. BAKER & Co.,
Dealers in Ship and Family Supplies and Commission Merchants.
YOKUHAMA,
27de JAPAN.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS,
SHANGHAI.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

Cheang-fong 祥豐
MRS. CLIFTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

Chun-haou. 成號瑞記
SAEKEE,
YANG-KIN-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

HAS always for Sale at moderate prices Silks, Satins, Embroideries, Pongees, and Gauzes; Lacquered, Japan, and Canton Ware; Milner's Iron Safes, and a variety of European goods.

20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,...." 1.0.0 "
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.
F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
THOS. PEREIRA, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Mar 14	Shandon	B. str	114	Bird	Ningpo	Mar 13		Moses and Co
.. 14	Pegasus	Du. bk	813	Memarie	Takao & Amoy	Feb 26	Sugar	Captain
.. 14	Emma	B. schr	110	West	Ningpo	..	Sundries	Master
.. 14	Ellen Rodger	B. ship	586	McClunnen	Sunderland	Nov 7	Coals	Gilman and Co
.. 15	Confucius [H I M str.				Ningpo			
.. 15	Georges	3 ma'ed Fr. sch	181	Grosos	Nagasaki	Mar 11	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 15	Carrington	A. ship	600	Mather	Kanagawa	.. 3	Lumber	Russell and Co
.. 16	Governor General	B. str.	592	McQueen	Kiukiang	.. 21	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 16	Hellespont	B. str.	870	Filleul	Hongkong	.. 2	Op., &c.	Howard and Co
.. 16	Odilia	Nor. bk	400	Pudstad	Singapore	Jan 26	General	Siemssen and Co
.. 16	Emily C. Starr	A. ship	400	Fairfard	Sheildes		Coals	Harkort and Co
.. 16	Elizabeth	B. ship	442	Sampson	Swatow		Sugar, &c.	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 17	Countess of Elgin	B. ship	1096	Abbott	Liverpool	Sept 5	Coals	Order
.. 17	Auguste & Melline	Hra. bk	304	Von Haren	Ty-wan foo	Mar 3	General	Siemssen and Co
.. 17	Esmeralda	Ha. bk	316	Polack	Ningpo	.. 17	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 18	Sir Charles Forbes	B. str	138	Mooney	Hankow	.. 9	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 18	Island Queen	B. str	120	Stocks	Liverpool		Ballast	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 19	Fawn	B. brig	134	Allen	Nagasaki		General	Barnes Dallas
.. 19	Mary Queen	A. schr	133	Wells	Ningpo		do	Fraser and Co
.. 20	Perkin	B. str.	739	Seames	Hongkong *	.. 15	Mails, &c.	E. Warden, Agt. P &O.Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES.

From Wusung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Mar 13	Carl Beyer	Swe.bk	281	Hultzen	Chefoo	Op., &c.	F. L. Martin
.. 13	Wavelet	B. bark	299	Stent	Tientsin	Re-expts	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 14	Melita	A. schr	198	Stratton	do	Op., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 14	Wilhelmine	Da. bk	249	Stallknecht	Fuchau	Re-expts	Bourjau, Huberer and Co
.. 14	Jeanne & Joseph	Fr. lg	170	Cousture	Tientsin	do	Watson and Co
.. 15	Wilhelm	Da. bg	166	Ottsen	Amoy	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 15	Canton	Da. bg	235	Godt	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 16	Jeddo	B. str	665	Wighton	Tientsin	Ballast	Turner and Co
.. 16	Xerolite	B. ship	911	Alleyne	New York	Tea, &c.	Gilman and Co
.. 16	City of Naules	B. str	260	Bessen	Tientsin	Op., &c.	Dow and Co
.. 16	Brandon	B. str.	114	Bird	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Moses and Co
.. 16	Spray	3 ma'ed B. schr	243	Friend	Newchwang	Op., &c.	J. Maitland and Co
.. 16	James Paton	B. ship	399	Allison	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 16	Earl of Chester	B. bark	317	Vancolli[illegible]	Newchwang	Op., &c.	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 16	Ocean Gem	B. bark	324	Cubbins	Kanagawa	Sun., &c	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 16	Aima	Da. bg	177	Bang	Amoy	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 17	Halcyon	Re. Cr	330	James	Yang-tsze		Imperial Maritime Customs
.. 17	Vickery	A. bark	344	Brooks	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Keer and Co
.. 17	Bonito	Ha. bk	256	Kroll	Amoy	Sun., &c.	A. Eilssen and Co
.. 18	Garland	A. schr	113	Preston	Ningpo	do	H. Leighton and Co
.. 18	Dolphin	B. bark	495	Balfour	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 18	Dom Pedro II.	A. bark	252	Lewis	Takao	Op., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 19	Fire Dart	A. str	420	West	Hankow	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 20	Andromauque [R I M frigate						

EXPORT of SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN; *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1*st July*, 1861, *to dates.*

SAILED	SHIP'S NAME	TONS.	FOR	RAW CHINA	RAW JAPAN	THROWN	TOTAL BALES	COARSE	WASTE	COCOON.
1862	Total from July 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1861, }	.....	.....	39,627	3,333	860	43,320	27	191	117
Jan 1	Tartar,	554	....London ..	287	.....	.....	287	.....	.....	.....
.. 1	Malabar,	322	.....do.....	610	17	.....	627	.....	.....	.....
.. 3	Mary Russell Mitford,	519	.....do.....	320	.....	.....	320	.....	.....	.....
.. 10	Cadiz, str.,	698	....Hongkong ..	1,651	319	7	1,970	.....	.....	.....
.. 13	Greta,	176	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.. 13	Indus,	617	....London ..	319	57	.....	376	.....	19	.....
.. 14	Cinderella,	877	.....do.....	420	.....	.....	420	.....	.....	.....
.. 14	Henry Miller,	433	.....do.....	789	.....	.....	792	11	.....	.....
.. 20	B. Duckwitz,	327	.....do.....	117	46	.....	163	.....	.....	.....
.. 24	Ariel, str.,	507	....Hongkong ..	1,706	140	10	1,856	.....	3	.....
.. 31	Juanpore,	459	....London ..	41	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
Feb 4	Hainan,	116	....Whampoa ..	16	.....	20	36	.....	.....	.....
.. 8	Ottawa, str.,	814	....Hongkong ..	309	1,075	100	1,484	.....	.....	.....
.. 8	Fairlight,	389	....London ..	883	21	23	935	11	.....	.....
.. 14	British Empire,	2679	.....do.....	1,191	83	10	1,284	.....	.....	.....
.. 18	Bride of the Seas,	516	.....do.....	494	121	1	616	.....	.....	.....
.. 21	Sumatra,	1041	....Hongkong ..	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
.. 24	Aden, str.,	507	.....do.....	797	.....	43	840	.....	.....	.....
.. 26	Traveller,	462	....London ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3
.. 26	Maria Phillipine,	126	.....Amoy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Mar 4	Adriatic,	303	....London ..	10	10	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
.. 7	Cadiz, str.,	481	....Hongkong ..	1,434	366	1	1,821	.....	.....	.....
.. 16	James Paton,	399	....London ..	.....	.....	.....	379	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT of SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1*st July*, 1861, *to date.*

SAILED	SHIP'S NAME	TONS.	FOR	RAW SILK PECULS	OTHER SILK BALES	SILK PIECE GOODS PIECES
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,	73:60	4:78	
Nov 16	Little Edith,	571	....do.....	.....	6:18	
Jan 31	Resolute,	630	....do.....	17:60	.....	

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	INTENDED DESPATCH
Ailliotar	Feb 22	B. bark	457	Aitkens	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Aden	Mar 7	B. str.	307	Bernard	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co	Hongkong *	23rd inst
Albertine	Mar 5	Ha. bg	200	Koster	A. R. Tilby and Co	Amoy	4th inst
Algonquin	Mar 5	B. bark		Emery	Dent and Co		
Alma	Mar 10	B. schr	131	Smith	Bourjau, Huberer and Co		
Andes	Jan 2	B. ship	459	Spencer	Howard and Co	Swatow	4th inst
Ann Reddin	Mar 11	B. bark	420	Moss	Harkort and Co	Hongkong	Early
Armistice	Mar 10	B. bark	358	Richardson	A R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Auguste & Melline	Mar 17	Hra. bk	304	Von Harxen	Siemssen and Co		
Bacchante	Feb 22	B. ship	717	Scallan	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Banshee	Mar 10	B. str.	407	Clark	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Berwick Walls	Dec 30	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Bo-Peep	Dec 26	B. str.	73	Millett	Oppert and Co		
Cambaiu	Jan 13	B. ship	499	Gilks	Gilman and Co	Amoy	4th inst
Carrington	Mar 13	A. ship	600	Mather	Russell and Co	Hongkong	Early
Catherine	Feb 28	A. ship	610	Foster	Olyphant and Co		
Chicora	Feb 26	B. ship	453	Bristow	Master	Chefoo	4th inst
Chin-chin	Jan 2	A. lug.	76	Todd	Fraser and Co		
Chusan	Jan 1	B. str.	529	Buncombe	Barnes Dallas	Ningpo	
Clipper	Mar 4	3 ma'ed Ha. sch	198	Marxsen	Watson and Co	Takn	4th inst
Cosmopolite	Jan 30	B. str.	559	Campbell	Dent and Co		
Countess of Elgin	Mar 17	B. ship	1096	Abbott	Order		
Cricket	Nov 7	A. str.	81	Dolfe	H. G. Ward		
Damio	Dec 16	B. ship	755	Burkitt	Dent and Co	London	Imdt.
Dart	Mar 4	B. lug	50	Smith	Fraser and Co	Hankow	Early
Elizabeth	Mar 12	B. schr	125	Wright	Master		
Elizabeth	Mar 10	B. ship	442	Sampson	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Ellen Rodger	Mar 15	B. ship	586	McClunnen	Gilman and Co		
Emily C. Starr	Mar 16	A. ship	400	Fairfard	Harkot and Co		
Emma	Mar 14	B. schr	110	West	Master		
Esmeralda	Mar 17	Ha. bk	316	Polack	Siemssen and Co		
Eva	Feb 1	B. bark	342	Scott	Dent and Co	New York	Imdt.
Fawn	Mar 19	B. brig	134	Allen	Barnes Dallas	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Fenella	Feb 11	B. str.	179	Shaw	Barnes Dallas		
Frisia Westphalia	July 20		434		Hawkins and Co		
Fruiter	Feb 28	A. bark	280	Webster	Fraser and Co		
Galsalva	Feb 12	B. bark	419	Fraser	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Georges	Mar 15	3 ma'ed Fr. sch	181	Grosos	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Golden West	Feb 14	A. ship	1440	McKenzie	Johnson and Co	Amoy	
Governor General	Mar 16	B. str.	592	McQueen	Dent and Co	H'kow & Ports	4th inst
Hadassah	Feb 16	B. bark	527	Dickson	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
Hellespont	Mar 16	A. str.	172	Filleul	Howard and Co	Hankow	4th inst
Invejedo	July 1	Chl. str			Dent and Co		
Jena	Jan 16	B. bark	675	Chever	Russell and Co	New York	4th inst
Island Queen	Mar 13	B. str.	120	Stocks	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
J. Wakefield	Feb 22	A. ship	1225	Brown	Gibb, Living-ton and Co		
Jacob & Anna	Mar 4	Du. sch	218	Bonger	W. R. Adamson and Co	Tientsin	4th inst
Johanne	Feb 18	Da. bg	199	Heidrichsen	Watson and Co	Takn	4th inst
Juliane	Oct 5						
Kosmos	Feb 20	Ha. bk	326	Kruger	A. R. Tilby and Co	Amoy	4th inst
Kremlin	Feb 28	A. bark	499	Johnson	Russell and Co	New York	Early
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug	65	Mathony	Captain		
Lanrick	Mar 15	B. bark	316	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hongkong	4th inst
Malay	Feb 26	A. ship	868	Willcomb	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Early
Martaban	Feb 28	Ha. bk	426	Ode	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Martha & Emily	Mar 4	B. brig	194	Carter	W. R. Adamson and Co	Takn	4th inst
Martin Luther	Feb 28	Hra. bg	178	Kohler	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Amoy	4th inst
Mary Lee	Sept 13	B. bark	483	Pauby	Dent and Co		
Mary Queen	Mar 20	A. schr	124	Wells	Fraser and Co		
Min	Mar 9	B. ship	639	Smith	Gilman and Co		
Moneka	Jan 7	A. bark	462	Mayo	Fraser and Co	Swatow	Imdt.
Monsta	Feb 20	B. ship	621	Ridley	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Nassau	Mar 7	B. ship	709	Sayers	Russell and Co		
Nautilus	Feb 22	A. ship	549	Ellwell	Dent and Co		
Neptune	Feb 23	B. ship	533	Varey	Dow and Co	Chefoo	4th inst
Nouvelle Pénélope	Feb 15	Fr. bk	496	Judicl	H. I. M. Government		
Otilia	Mar 16	Nor. bk	400	Pudstad	Siemssen and Co		
Pan Shun	Dec 31	Chl. str					
Paradise	Feb 28	Ha. bk	316	Popp	A. R. Tilby and Co	Swatow	4th inst
Pegasus	Mar 14	Du. bk	813	Memarie	Captain		
Perkin	Mar 20	B. str	739	Seames	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co		
Phillipine	Feb 26	B. bark	295	Rowe	Geo. Barnet and Co	Takn	4th inst
Queensbury	Mar 8	B. ship	600	Heffernan	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Quivive	Mar 12	B. schr		Watkins	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Ningpo	Early
Rajah	Feb 14	B. str.	290	Lean	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Rifleman	Feb 20	B. bark	346	Jean	Johnson and Co	Kanagawa	4th inst
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 13	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	63	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Rose	Jan 13	Chl. str	125	Halfpike	Master		
Saturnus	Feb 5	Ha. bk	398	Hauschild	Hogg Brothers	London	Imdt.
Sea Lark	Feb 28	A. ship	973	Peak	Augustine Heard and Co		
Sir Charles Forbes	Mar 18	B. str.	138	Mooney	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Siwa	Mar 13	Ha. bk	301	Heersen	Siemssen and Co		
Speck	Feb 22	A. lug	58	Coulter	Fraser and Co		
Spray of the Ocean	Feb 7	B. ship	845	Slaughter	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	London	24th inst
Surprise	Mar 12	A. str.	193	Pendleton	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	Imdt.
Ta Yung	Jan 6	B. str.	123	Lynch	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Thor	Mar 5	Da. bg	246	Jepsen	F. L. Martin	Amoy	4th inst
Timandra	Mar 8	A. schr	173	Turner	Fraser and Co		
Tycoon	Feb 21	B. bark	363	Hill	A. R. Tilby and Co	Newchwang	Early
Weymouth	Feb 16	B. ship	829	Yorrles	Hogg Brothers	Newchwang	Early
Zanitza	Feb 9	Fr. bk	946	Tusseliez	Augustine Heard and Co	Cronstadt	Early
Zingari	Mar 17	Chl. str		Mooney			
Zwaluw	Mar 11	Du. bg	200	Bloem	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		25th inst

94 *Merchant Vessels.*] * With the Mails for Europe.

EXPORT of TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct),—from* 1*st July*, 1861.

SAILED	SHIP'S NAME	TONS	FOR	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 12	*Chrysolite*,	471	London,	564,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	564,135	8,193	373	.....	552	325	3,016	.....	12,459	576,594
... 13	*Sharpshooter*,	481	London,	526,365	.....	.....	.....	49,067	575,432	7,897	2,477	2,916	5,122	11,099	.....	.....	29,179	604,611
... 19	*Challenger*,	698	London,	481,641	.....	.....	17,658	36,667	535,967	34,911	26,729	.....	6,343	8,429	27,769	.....	124,181	659,948
Aug. 2	*Jubilee*,	704	London,	422,437	.....	.....	.....	60,642	483,180	121,792	44,537	.....	21,982	17,187	109,713	.....	315,213	798,393
... 8	*Egean*,	807	London,	261,306	.....	.....	.....	.....	261,306	16,412	7,323	.....	2,691	976	1,716	.....	29,118	290,424
... 20	*Polmaise*,	847	London,	651,935	19,771	.....	8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	28,128	.....	13,820	4,928	39,042	.....	208,973	889,191
... 22	*Charlotte Ann*,	433	London,	175,905	.....	.....	.....	39,617	215,522	21,143	.....	.....	4,264	2,740	34,210	.....	62,357	277,879
... 24	*Wynaud*,	591	London,	309,810	.....	.....	48,645	.....	349,290	76,580	27,761	.....	765	3,227	77,451	.....	185,784	535,074
Sept. 13	*Assyrian*,	555	London,	268,283	.....	24,001	36,069	12,069	341,820	102,931	6,971	40,573	17,995	30,642	78,973	.....	273,085	614,905
... 16	*Pegasus*,	595	London,	458,932	.....	.....	51,482	.....	510,414	19,336	.....	.....	2,221	.....	37,309	.....	58,876	569,290
... 18	*Ballarat*,	712	London,	529,209	.....	.....	2,224	.....	535,733	48,892	7,755	.....	1,852	6,977	78,428	.....	145,920	700,753
... 18	*Margaret Dunlop*,	841	London,	357,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	357,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	357,179
... 20	*Queen of the Ocean*,	670	London,	640,040	.....	2,355	.....	.....	642,395	29,803	1,184	.....	2,021	7,241	59,773	.....	100,022	742,417
Oct. 2	*Raleigh*,	467	London,	456,604	.....	56,510	8,053	16,091	537,258	22,457	11,620	.....	2,237	3,776	27,808	.....	66,998	604,256
... 23	*Wellington*,	402	Liverpool,	331,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,097	56,355	2,751	.....	2,260	7,671	71,196	.....	140,233	471,330
... 23	*Mallard*,	637	London,	585,883	.....	.....	40,499	2,484	581,866	64,360	4,280	.....	4,818	16,721	87,276	.....	147,183	729,051
... 29	*Solent*,	782	London,	479,179	.....	.....	23,140	26,081	516,400	52,805	50,322	.....	1,133	64,359	109,012	.....	297,831	814,231
... 29	*Spirit of the Deep*,	699	London,	458,424	.....	.....	22,140	26,081	482,645	75,507	3,480	.....	357	22,561	96,344	.....	198,349	681,294
... 30	*Kate Carnie*,	549	London,	369,429	20,749	.....	.....	.....	390,188	32,084	20,780	.....	2,257	1,182	108,901	.....	165,213	555,401
Nov. 2	*Drusus*,	398	London,	302,158	.....	.....	25,253	.....	328,411	16,664	5,843	.....	3,049	6,392	4,809	.....	36,767	365,178
... 9	*Wagoola*,	549	London,	567,461	.....	.....	.....	7,787	575,248	7,600	1,795	.....	.....	4,296	40,027	.....	53,718	628,966
... 9	*Cyclone*,	594	London,	558,012	.....	22,533	14,067	9,261	603,873	20,166	780	.....	1,920	14,572	36,766	.....	74,205	678,078
... 14	*Anglo-Saxon*,	693	London,	713,635	.....	.....	.....	.....	713,635	45,393	1,701	.....	2,940	7,219	44,651	.....	101,844	815,479
... 25	*Queen Bee*,	726	London,	532,876	.....	.....	.....	.....	532,876	112,516	35,239	284	4,975	19,861	120,681	.....	293,556	826,432
... 25	*Rapido*,	299	London,	150,949	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,949	21,077	17,083	.....	.....	3,189	24,040	.....	65,389	216,337
... 26	*The Cedars*,	356	Liverpool,	340,798	.....	520	.....	16,440	357,758	8,482	37,752	.....	1,161	.....	17,436	.....	64,832	422,590
Dec. 2	*Leamington*,	715	London,	552,067	.....	.....	64,732	.....	616,799	17,201	5,902	.....	.....	1,164	46,771	34,387	107,015	724,811
... 5	*Veloz*,	571	London,	534,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	534,575	56,084	24,727	1,937	6,027	8,903	15,833	.....	113,511	648,086
... 19	*Celestial*	401	London,	189,460	.....	.....	.....	22,025	211,485	33,237	6,424	.....	.....	7,991	51,698	.....	99,345	310,830
... 22	*Anglo-Indian*,	440	London,	335,317	.....	.....	.....	.....	335,317	77,627	20,650	.....	3,976	19,168	60,892	.....	182,311	517,628
... 22	*Avoncastle*,	301	London,	203,173	.....	.....	4,020	17,880	225,073	28,064	2,637	16,021	1,274	3,847	38,083	.....	89,918	314,991
Jan. 1	*Thorlaw*,	455	London,	308,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	308,892	4,587	1,708	.....	.....	2,211	20,832	1,117	30,373	339,265
... 1	*Malabar*,	322	London,	232,267	.....	.....	.....	.....	232,267	11,024	.....	.....	.....	496	52,400	16,047	80,967	313,234
... 13	*Mary Russell Mitford*,	519	London,	357,191	.....	.....	3,081	.....	360,272	82,201	83,992	.....	8,707	10,997	45,948	5,351	186,796	547,068
... 13	*Indus*,	617	London,	641,132	.....	.....	7,948	.....	651,490	6,972	9,179	.....	.....	.....	17,979	.....	34,130	685,620
... 14	*Chatterton*,	877	London,	1,099,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,099,704	128,216	14,904	.....	108	16,500	16,202	66,049	243,977	1,343,681
... 24	*Henry Miller*,	433	London,	220,178	.....	.....	17,200	.....	237,378	68,227	10,460	.....	.....	5,708	14,469	80,459	199,323	436,701
... 30	*Burgermeister Duckwitz*,	327	London,	297,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	297,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321,478
Feb. 1	*Juanpore*,	459	London,	416,467	.....	.....	19,575	3,247	439,289	22,149	11,722	.....	.....	5,986	19,744	.....	59,592	498,881
... 8	*Fairlight*,	388	London,	367,465	.....	.....	.....	3,453	370,918	104,811	21,018	.....	6,873	14,457	78,987	35,389	261,535	632,453
... 14	*British Empire*,	2679	London,	1,155,225	.....	.....	84,064	14,455	1,253,739	200,060	81,619	.....	7,035	83,144	195,361	10,726	548,695	1,802,434
... 18	*Bride of the Seas*,	516	London,	276,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	276,801	18,332	871	4,939	11,030	13,004	34,017	.....	235,993	512,788
... 20	*Traveller*,	462	London,	175,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	175,784	149,384	49,304	.....	3,949	30,704	157,248	.....	390,589	566,373
March 4	*Adriatic*,	303	London,	219,294	.....	.....	.....	1,040	220,344	90,991	24,491	.....	5,682	6,670	29,389	.....	157,223	377,567
... 16	*James Paton*,	399	London,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT of TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1*st July*, 1861.

SAILED	SHIP'S NAME	TONS	FOR	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
Aug. 8	*Union*,	1012	New York,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320,243	73,258	53,209	58,896	127,389	121,199	.....	753,780	753,780
Sept. 26	*Lochard*,	569	New York,	.....	676	29,460	.....	.....	29,076	239,367	31,272	41,272	78,163	83,473	53,541	.....	527,144	556,220
Nov. 16	*Little Edith*,	571	New York,	6,871	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,